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The Role and Importance of Creative Thinking in the Development of Innovative Ideas in Young People

Rakhmanov Abdurauf Mukhammedovich
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

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ANNOTATION

This article examines the role and significance of the formation of creative thinking among young people in the development of innovative ideas, analyzes the tariffs and concepts of foreign and domestic scientists on the concepts of innovative and creative thinking, and also highlights the work being done. in this regard in Uzbekistan today.

KEYWORDS: innovation, economics, society, creative, intellectual, patriotic, spiritual and spiritual, socio-economic, engineering and technology, legal, entrepreneurship, creative thinking, imagination, perception, epistemological, deterministic, integration, invention.

Uzbekistan has chosen the path of innovative development. Because today, innovative ideas and news determine the level of development of our country. Increasing innovative activity of young people requires their high level of general and special knowledge, high culture, spirituality and broad outlook.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoev said, "Today we are moving to the path of innovative development aimed at radically renewing all spheres of state and community life. It's not for nothing, of course. Because in today's fast-paced world, who wins? The state that relies on a new idea, a new idea, and innovation will win.

Innovation is the future. If we start building our great future today, we should start it on the basis of innovative ideas and an innovative approach. Therefore, we established the Ministry of Innovative Development and set specific tasks for it. We believe that this ministry will play a unique role as a locomotive in the implementation of the most important projects not only in the field of economy, but also in the life of society as a whole.¹

For the sustainable development of our country, it is important to effectively use the existing intellectual potential, to make young people responsible, proactive, selfless, and patriotic by forming a conscious innovative approach to their activities.

¹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг Олий Мажлисга мурожаатномаси. Т.: “Ўзбекистон” 2018, 19-20 бетлар (2017 йил 22 декабрда бўлган)

Uzbekistan is also carrying out the process of modernization in society, promoting innovative ideas in all fields, relying on scientific achievements.

If we pay attention to the ideas about the development of innovative development in human development, the ideas of Abu Nasr Farabi about the development of the state and society among the scholars of the Middle Ages in the East are attracting the attention of the scientific community to this day. The thinker's thoughts on introducing innovations to public administration and thereby ensuring prosperity are also relevant for our time. "Sometimes the leaders are the owners of a city, entrepreneurs in matters related to the life of the people of the city. They learn these guidelines from the leaders of the past, but at the same time, the leader should reform the past customs and guidelines for the future, and if he finds benefit, he will change them according to the requirements of the living conditions.

It should also change the past that represents bad habits. Otherwise, there will be no lightness, no change, no growth in marriage if you follow the demands of the past and maintain its mood"². So, although the word innovation is not used in this opinion, it has the original meaning of the word innovation. As each era has its own management method, the leaders of that era used positive management methods and tools acquired by those who worked as leaders before them.

In this regard, the opinions of Abu Ali ibn Sina are also noteworthy. The role and importance of knowledge in human activity, the opinions of the thinker about the application of acquired knowledge in life are of particular importance. According to him, the spiritual and spiritual world of a person is formed during knowledge, learning and practical life. After all, life cannot be without knowledge, and knowledge is useless without practice.

If we pay attention to the formation of the concept of innovation, it will be known that this concept began to be used in philosophical literature mainly from the end of the 19th century. Initially, this philosophical concept was used in different senses, in particular, as Abu Nasr Farabi pointed out, in the sense of the introduction of new customs into the life of society. Later, it began to be approached differently, and was seen as a reality related to economic life.

In the "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan" this concept is: innovation (innovation - introduced innovation, invention) - 1) funds spent on the economy to ensure the replacement of technology and technology generations; 2) innovations in the fields of engineering, technology, management and labor organization based on scientific and technical achievements and best practices, as well as their application in various fields and spheres of activity"³, is defined as.

As a result of the modernization and reforms in our country, the process of analysis of the philosophical foundations of innovations has begun by contemporary Uzbek philosophers. In particular, A. Begmatov's research was the first step in studying the socio-philosophical aspects of innovative reforms in our country. The author refers to the phenomenon of innovative human formation as a result of innovative consciousness phenomena, and recognizes that a new stage of development leads to innovative development.

And A. Akhmedov in his scientific research "Thoroughly analyzed the civil-legal relations in the field of innovative activity, explained the legal essence of innovation and the innovative process: improving the

²Фаробий А.Н. Фозил одамлар шахри. – Тошкент: 1994. – Б.189-190.

³ Ўзбекистон Миллий Энциклопедияси. Т.4. – Тошкент: «Ўзбек миллий энциклопедияси» давлат илмий нашриёти, 2002. – Б.169

practice of legal protection, studying the experience of developed countries in the field of updating civil legislation related to the implementation of innovative activity, and innovative activity. developed proposals and recommendations for finding solutions to legal regulation problems”⁴.

And A. Egamberdiev: "Innovation is the process of creating material and spiritual wealth based on the new thinking and activity of members of society, as a result of which important positive changes in social and economic life took place.”⁵, says. It can be seen that there are different definitions of the concept of innovation, approaches to analysis. The reason is that the word innovation refers to different fields, and even European scientists have not agreed on this concept.

Joseph Schumpeter is one of the founders of the theory of innovative development. In his opinion, economic development innovations are based on the application of scientific innovations to various sectors of the national economy. It affects the economic processes or the quality of the product.

The scientist summarizes the essence of innovations by dividing them into the following parts:

- the thing has a new brand or a new quality that is not yet known to many;
- "a field of production that is developing based on a new, untested method;
- assimilation and development of markets where new goods have not entered;
- the opening of new resources from the production network;
- is the creation of a new direction in the field”⁶.

In these conclusions, it is not difficult to see that the concept of innovation is approached from an economic point of view. At the same time, the author looked at the elements of the field in terms of business management and did not forget to emphasize that innovation is the introduction of innovations in entrepreneurship. He noted that the introduction of innovations in entrepreneurship is highly effective and increases productivity. Pitirim Sorokin is one of those who thought in detail about innovation. He justified the importance of the role of innovation in the process of the dynamics of development cycles, interpreted this concept as fluctuation, and emphasizes that the economic situation in the state (large and small systems) changes in positive and negative directions⁷. Researcher Yu.A. Karpova: In her guide "Introduction to Social Innovation" she researched the sociological aspects of innovation. He emphasized that innovation expands the breadth of content and opens opportunities. In his opinion, the emergence of opportunities, the mechanisms of implementing this potential, accelerates the implementation of the processes of introducing innovations by its subjects.

Another person who has studied innovation is Scott Berkun. He emphasizes that innovation is, first of all, an idea. Ideas never appear in isolation and bring with them a new content idea. “For example, a computer keyboard and several parts of a computer appear depending on it. These ideas arose in the 20th century and entered the social environment, they represented the mutual integration of things. The keyboard itself

⁴ Ахмедов А.А. Инновацион фаолиятни ҳуқуқий тартибга солишни такомиллаштириш: Юридик фанлари доктори (DsC) дис.. автореф. – Тошкент: 2017. – Б. 58.

⁵ Эгамбердиев А.А. Ўзбекистонда модернизациялаш шароитида ёшларда инновацион онг шаклланишининг ижтимоий-фалсафий муаммолари: Фалсафа фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) ... дисс. – Тошкент: 2019. – Б. 40.

⁶ Шумпетер Йозеф. Теория экономического развития. – Москва: Директмедия Паблишинг, 2007. – С. 159.

⁷ Сорокин П. Социальная и культурная динамика. – Санкт Петербург: СПбХГУ, 2000. – С. 666.

represents previously created innovations such as typewriter, electricity, plastic, operating system, circuit, USB. From this point of view, the above trends can be applied to innovations”⁸.

Scott Elias, who has conducted philosophical research in this regard, connects the innovation processes of the United States with ancient times. More precisely, it is close to creativity. "The role of the human mind in the development of scientific creativity, its increasing complexity, social intelligence, discoveries in science, and the emergence of new models of creativity as a result of these are of great scientific importance," he believes⁹. It follows that the ancient forms of philosophical creativity form the basis of today's innovations. It is fair to say that this approach to innovation is close to the teachings of Abu Nasr Farabi. Because Farabi's ideas about the new society are also the result of scientific and philosophical creativity. Russian O.Shuplenkov analyzes innovation from the point of view of human creative activity based on change in society and defines it as follows: "Innovation is the result of changes related to the recognition or application of new elements of material and non-material culture (models, forms) in one or another social system. is a quality process”¹⁰. We notice a desire for philosophical understanding in the definition that more clearly illuminates the socio-philosophical meaning of the word innovation. It should be noted that the creative aspect of the innovation process is also a solid basis for ensuring the well-being of the people.

Another approach to innovation is the Russian scientist N.D. It refers to Kondratev. According to him, development periods consist of certain processes. From the beginning, for twenty-twenty-five years, there is a movement of revivals in the field of technical inventions. The implementation of inventions in everyday life is connected to the reorganization of production relations and coincides with the beginning of large-scale processes.

Of course, in today's society, as we pay attention to the formation and development of innovative ideas in the thinking of our youth, their creative thinking is important.

Creativity serves as the supreme manager of social life, human activity, and directs it towards good deeds, improving the ability of thinking. Such a creative person always acts in harmony with existence. The concepts of "creative ability" and "creative thinking" which are considered to be one of the most important social qualities that express the humanity of a person, indicate that a person has a high creative potential, and at the same time are one of the most important signs that express the independence of a person.

The concept of creative thinking has had different meanings and views in historical sources. This concept consists of a combination of words with two different characteristics, it embodies quality and quantity. "Creativity" refers to its quality, and "thinking" reflects its fundamental nature. Also, creativity in a broad sense is an activity based on a person's creative understanding of the unique nature of events and phenomena, and creative thinking refers to the creative thinking of a person. It can be seen that in the above definitions, the two concepts are qualitatively and quantitatively different from each other.

In a broad sense, creativity is an activity based on a person's creative understanding of the unique nature of events and phenomena, and creative thinking refers to the creative thinking of a person.

"The ancient Greek philosopher Socrates understands creativity as the average state of creative thinking, the ability to create internal rules that coordinate human practical activity. According to Plato, a student of

⁸ Scott Berkun. The Myths of Innovation. Published by O'ReillyMedia Inc., Sebastopol, 2007. – P. 7.

⁹ Scott Elias. Developments in Quaternary Science. 2012. Volume 16. – P.1.

¹⁰ Шупленков.О.В. Проблема формирования инновационной личности в современном обществе// Психология и психотехника, 2013. №8. – С.21

Socrates, creativity is a person's ability to observe to create different concepts, and creative thinking is necessary to apply it to everyday practical activities”¹¹ - says.

In ancient Greek philosophy, creativity is not a source of creativity, but creativity itself, that is, a creative phenomenon. It is true that Aristotle (384-322 BC) used the concepts of "creativity" and "creative thinking" in his views and tried to separate these two terms from each other. According to him, "creativity" is the process of transition from creative possibility to creative reality, and "creative thinking" is the final result of this process. However, it is surprising that this conclusion was not developed in the thinker's further reflections and views, and both concepts were used in a similar, complementary context. Aristotle said, "Creativity is a deterministic activity in self-awareness, which creates new quality indicators of knowledge.”¹², explained that.

If we pay attention to the process of reforms in the education system in Uzbekistan today, the reforms in the preschool education system, general secondary education and higher education system are commendable. For example, in the Concept of the Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030, it can be seen that great importance is attached to the development of intellectual development in society, the training of competitive personnel based on scientific and innovative ideas, the development of production integration, the expansion of the level of coverage in the education system, and the involvement of young people in scientific activities.

CONCLUSION

Creative thinking performs the following tasks according to the self-reformation of nature, society and man. Creative thinking primarily performs a gnesological function. That is, a person seeks to know the world he lives in and perceive reality as a whole through his creative thinking. Thought observes a person by summarizing the information about the world received through his sensory organs. This process is the interpretation of the epistemological function of human creative thinking in a broad sense, but in a narrow sense, people are able to acquire solid knowledge about reality, subject or phenomenon through their creative potential, critically approach existing knowledge and draw necessary conclusions based on imagination, perception, thoroughness and mental ingenuity.

¹¹ <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/kreativ-tafakkur-a-idagi-falsafiy-arashlar-evolyutsiyasi/viewer>

¹² Зубов В.П. Аристотель: Человек. Наука. Судьба наследия. Изд.3.-М.: УРСС, 2009.-368 с.